

Supporting materials

Hold-out validation

To avoid bias caused by random division, we sorted subjects according to their MoCA/ALSFRS-R scores and then assigned them into two subsets: (1st, 3rd,...), (2nd, 4th,...) (Cui et al. 2017). We take the first subset as training data and the second subset as the test dataset. Apart from the cross-validation, other prediction procedures are the same as Section 2.5.

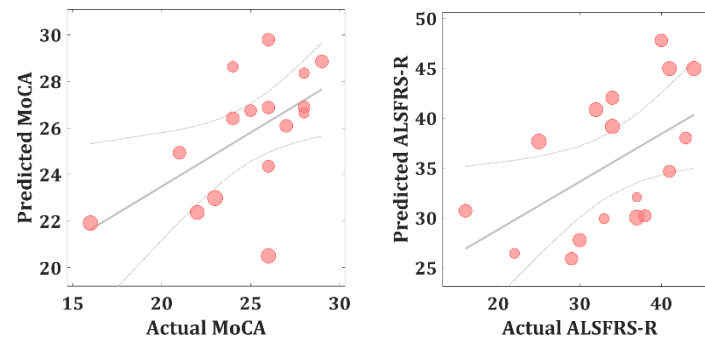


Figure S1. Scatter plot showing actual and predicted MoCA ($r = 0.564$, $p = 0.013$) / ALSFRS-R ($r = 0.526$, $p = 0.017$) scores. The size of scatter point is proportional to age.

Cui Z, Su M, Li L, Shu H, Gong G (2017) Individualized prediction of reading comprehension ability using gray matter volume. *Cereb Cortex* 28(5):1–17